THE FIGHT GROWS HOTTER.

TO STOP SHIPPING "CONTRACT" BRICK.

MANUFACTURERS UNWILLING TO SUBMIT THEIR

CASE TO THE STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

The Executive Committee of the Brick Manufact urers' Association met in the Astor House yesterday. Their meeting was one of the most important in the short history of the association, and the resolution they passed, to shut off contract brick, and their evident disinclination to submit their quarrel to the Board of Arbitration for settlement, seem to prove that they feel confident of being able to perform the task they have taken upon themselves, that of stopping all building operations in New-York and Breoklyb. A communication was received from the State Board of Arbitration in which it was set forth that the Board of Walking Delegates were willing to have the trop le laid before the Board and would abide by the design of that body, provided the Manurors' Association would do the same. A telegram from the secretary of the State Board was also received, saying that the Board desired to meet a comnittee of the manufacturers at the Gilsey House.
Out of courtesy to the State Board, though no

expecting anything to result from it, as the idea of rbitration is scarcely tolerated by the incensed manucturers, the following committee was sent to the Gilsey House: Messrs. Smith, Mayerhoff, Fisher, King. Moore and Brockway. Messrs. Purcell, Robertson and Donovan, who comprise the State Board, were present. Chairman Purcell retold what action the walking delegates had taken in the matter, and asked if the manufacturers wished the Board's intervention to help settle the quarrel. George Smith said, on behalf of e manufacturers, that the Executive Committee had no authority to agree to arbitration, nor could they Manufacturers' Association to any action. The matter must be laid before a full meet ing of the association and voted upon by the members. The next meeting of the association will take place on Monday, and the question of arbitration will be considered.

Several members of the Executive Committee ex pressed a desire thoroughly to cure the labor unions of the habit of interfering in the management of the yards, by letting the brick famine come upon them with some severity. To yield the matter to arbitration, they say, would decide, nothing. In 1886 the State Board was called on to adjust differences between the Knights of Labor and the Verplanck's Point manufacturers, with the result that when the verdict of the Board was not favorable to the Knights they departed from their agreement to abide by it. ion't want to treat with them on equal terms," said a We have been at great expense and manufacturer. trouble to establish the present boycott, and now that we have got the whip-hand of the delegates, they seek to slip out by appealing to the State Board to find them like this, where 140 manufacturers, whose yearly output of brick aggregates 90 per cent of the supply sent o New-York and Brooklyn, have associated themselves and spent time and money in an endeavor to suppress an unjust and unreasonable interference in business, that, could it succeed in guining a foothold in the Verplanck's Point yards, would all our yards with bankruptcy and annihila uon, it is not to be supposed that they will allow any caler to stand in their way with impunity." A measure was adopted at yesterday's meeting

which will have the effect of avenging the manucturers upon the dealers. In consideration of the fact that the agreements existing between the dealers and the manufacturers for contract brick, state that the manufacturer shall sell the dealer the chire output of his yard for the season, but specify no time for its delivery, it was determined not to ship the brick to New-York till this trouble was settled, except in a cases, and there the yards will be cut down to their ininimum of production. This measure, it is alculated, will cut down the supply of contract brick fully 60 per cent, so that the entire of brick received under contract in New-You will not exceed 1,500,000 a week. Three manufacturers sent in their names yesterday to the association for enrolment, and now that victory ns about to crown the venture of the combination, expected that the rest, who have all along been they to carry it out, will come in and make the

The mason builders at their meeting last Wednesday passed a resolution that they would supper he dealers in any action tending to stop building ons in the city that would be likely to bring shout a speedy termination of the trouble. The tone were, but they would not name a day upon which they would conso werk without the support of the dealers. commission men met yesterday at the Aster

House to talk over the situation, and it was resolved seek in every way to lessen the sale of brick in New-York, as every brick now sold in the city, only nds to prolong the struczle and keep them in the un pleasant dilemma of being brick-sellers without brick

The manufacturers, agents and builders are now looking for the building material dealers to settle their differences among themselves and take a united stand for a betterment of the present uncomfortable state of affairs. The dealers seem unwilling to unite, how-ever, and the principle that keeps them at variance is not perceptible at first sight. When the trouble started the dealers who had contracts were boastful of their independent position and posted fon at the others for having been asleep. A good deal was said about the advisability of builders dealing with firms who could keep them supplied with material, to the chagrin of the smaller dealers who had no contracts, but simply bought and sold as the material was offered but timply bought and sold as the have been decidedly in the market. These big firms have been decidedly aggressive and flexes rivairies have existed between the dealers for some time. When the boycoit was the dealers for some time. started by the manufacturers the small dealers were uniting with the manufacturers and closing the market, but the Lig firms who had contracts said they had pienty of brick and would have nothing to do with the quarrel.

"We'll see whether they have plenty of brick by this time next week," said one of the unforumate dealers yesterday. "These blz firms buy material from the manufacturers, giving their notes in return. material is then soid to the builder, who pays for It when his job is completed and the house has been secreted and paid for by the owner. As the situahalf-completed buildings, and the dealers are comes quently without resources in that direction, and must cet their notes, which are falling due at the end of every month by money procured in other ways, or have to ask extensions of time and injure their credit, and we are perfectly content that they should enjoy the benefits of being big dealers. They said they could stand it when we wanted them to help us see the matter through, and now we have decided we can stand to till we see some of them through."

A dealer who has taken active part in the present conflict and has shown much perspicacity in reading the signs of the times said yesterday that he expected before the end of next week to see every dealer's yard in the city closed down and work stopped on all the buildings in the city.

Several cement and lime manufacturers said to Tribune reporter yesterday, at the Astor House, where they were awaiting news from the brick manufacturers executive committee, that they were not only being greatly hampered in their sales by the brick boycott, but could not get any money out of the dealers for material already delivered to them. A great many prospective builders have declared their intention not to build till next spring, and the outlook for work this winter is gloomy. The manager of the Lion Brewery was thinking of rebuilding the brewery stables that were burned down a few weeks ago, but was advised to wait till this trouble was settled, and has put up temporary sheds to stable his horses, and reports of a similar nature can be gleaned from any builder in the city. The builders are chasing under their inability to take contracts, for being unable to forceast the future, they cannot contract, with any accurate specifications as to price or time of completion.

The bricklayers, too, are irritated by the enforced idleness imposed upon them by the walking delegates ibly to hold four manufacturers to an agreement that has been allowed to lapse for a term of years, but really to avenge an insult offered to the delegates who there a short time ago to force the manufacturers into making their yards subject to the dictation of the into making their yards subject to the dictation of the labor unions. The total amount of "sucker" brick received in the city resterday was stated as 300,000, and no "sneak" brick came in at all. "Sneak" brick is that which is shipped in by manufacturers who belong to the association, on some excuse or with no excuse at all unless detected. A little of this came to the city when the boycott was first started, but the supply from that source has been gradually dying out, till now it amounts to nothing, flavestrew brick was selling high yesterday, but good later gould be had for from \$0.70 to \$7 a thousand.

Brick is scarce and is greatly needed, yet it hangs on the market. Dealers will fol buy for fear the builders will stop building altogether and the money put into the brick will lie file. Besides this many of them are being pushed for ready money to meet notes already given for material not likely to be worked into completed buildings till a steady supply of brick is again directed to the New-York market.

At the Building Material Exchange little was done. The gathering there was composed of men of all sorts connected with building, who talked little, but waited in eager expectation for the manufacturers, who have had to de everything in the fight single-handed, to carry out their intention of shutting off contract brick. "You see," said one of them, an agent for a firm at Haverstraw, "it is a great deal easier for these men to do the fighting than it is for us. They are not dependent upon union labor, as we are. We are afraid if we make ourselves prominent as non-unlonists that we will arouse the enmity of the delegates, and may suffer in consequence. A man who would come under the displeasure of the Knights of Labor, especially a dealer, expects no support from his fellows. I sam shamed to say it, but it is the truth with the dealers it is a case of dog eat dog and the devil take the hindmost. They are like a pack of wolves. Let one be wounded, and the rest eat him up. It is to be hoped that the concerted action of the manufacturers and their strength when unlied will be an example to the dealers in the city and teach them the benefits of sticking by each other in their difficulties."

POWDERLY STILL TALKING "TIE-UP." UNWILLING TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE STRIKE IS DEAD AND BURIED.

Messrs. Wright and Devlin, of the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor, went to Albany yesterday to prepare for the resumption of the investigation the New-York Central strike to-day by the State Board of Arbitration. General Master Workman Powderly remained in New-York. He was seen yester-day afternoon at the St. Cloud Hotel by a Tribune reporter, and he said that after the investigation was over he intended to visit the principal cities between Albany and Buffale and deliver addresses upon the

When asked what they expected to prove by their witnesses before the Board, he said: "We expect to show that the men were discharged because they were Knights of Labor. But whatever the result of the hearing is, the strike will certainly not be declared off. We shall continue the fight on the same line if it takes all summer and fall. The publication of the letters to Mr. Lee has not injured the cause of the Knights. If anything, they proved that we were driven into the strike. It sometimes happens that a man fights better when forced into a partle than when he enters it voluntarily. Of course I am opposed to strikes generally, but having been forced into this one, I shall fight it out to the bitter or the victorious end."

"Can the strike be carried on without the assistance of outside organizations?" was asked.
"We have already shown that we can do without

outside assistance, by having blocked the road for four weeks. We claim that the road is now practically blocked, so far as the movement of freight is concerned. A promising feature of the situation to slip out by appealing to the same bound at the reason with the non-union men themselves are reasons to slop-hole for escape. We would rather they would that the non-union men themselves are reasons to slop-hole for escape. We would rather they would that the non-union men themselves are reasons to slope hole for escape inst yet." "We have other grist to grind another manually appearing to the state bounds are becoming discouraged. The Pinkerton detectives are becoming discouraged. besides the walking delegates," said another manu-besides the walking delegates," said another manu-facturer, "namely, the dealers, especially some whose names I won't mention. They have been trying in the food supplied them. Altogether, matters are every way to weaken our association and add strength to the side of the walking delegates. In a struggle of course I understand that organized labor is always. the under dog in the fight."

The secretary and treasurer, John W. Hayes, of the Knights of Lubor, was seen last evening in regard to a rumor that since Monday last negotiations had been in progress with the owner of a number of letters written to Channey M. Depew, in which the writers asked for passes over the New-York Central. It was asserted that one of these letters was from F. F. Donovan and asked Mr. Depew for passes for himself and his family, adding that if the courtesy was granted he would gladly "reciprocate at any time." Mr. Depen's indersements on these letters, it was said, were sufficlent evidence of a violation of the Interstate Com-

merce law to secure his indictment.

Mr. Hayes said that a man had called on the Mr. Hayes said that a man had called on the Executive Board and represented that he had a number of such letters which he would sell to them. John Pevlin had been commissioned to meet the man and examine the letters. Whether the meeting had taken place or not, Mr. Hayes did not know; but the matter had certainly never been further considered by the Board. "I don't believe there is anything of value to us in them," he added, "because the Commission could only act in the case of passes over roads from one State to another; and these passes, it seems, were only good within the State. It is not at all likely that Mr. Depew would have made himself liable to a charge of this kind."

CALLING POWDERLY THE JONAH OF THE K. OF L. Baltimore, Sept. 4.-The l'ederation of Labor last night laid on the table a letter from J. G. Schonfarber, master workman of District No. 41. Knights of Labor, asking for contributions from the unions represented in the Federation for the New-York Central Railroad strikers. In tabling the request for aid, the members of the Federation who spoke said they had every confidence in the local organization through which the money would be transmitted, but they had no confitermination of the trouble. The tone dence in the General Executive Board of the Knights. They did not believe the money would ever reach the they did not believe the money would ever reach the strikers. A delegate of the Painters' Union said Mr. They did not believe the money world ever reach the strikers. A delegate of the Punter's Union said Mr. Powderly was the Johann of the organization of Knights of Labor. He hoped the general convention of the Knights, when it met in Dequer, would throw Powderly overboard, and that no whale would east him up.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A FREIGHT TRAIN FOILED. Albany, Sept. 4 -Superintendent In-sell, of the New-York Central road, said to-most that an attempt to wreck part of a freight train was made this after noon at the Van Woert'st, crossing in this city. As the train was going west at that point, somebody succeeded in parting the coupling of the car second speeded in parting the coupling of the car second from the rear. The two cars thus separated gained speed as they rolled down the hill at this point. As they passed through the upper part of the yards, a yard brakeman saw them, and succeeded in bearding them as they rolled on the upper railroad bridge, stopping them within 100 feet of the open draw. The draw had been opened to allow the passage of one of draw had been opened to allow the passage of one of the upper sale that the Democrate contact that the penaltics of the policy of the policy of the policy of the policy while the Democrate got out their usual of year. the Troy boots, which was just passing through as the the Troy boats, which was Just passing through as the cars were brought to a standstill. Had the runa-ways continued on, they would lose plunged down on the vessel, which had many passengers. Super-intendent Bissell says the company has as yet of-tained no clew to the fellow who parted the coupling.

GLASS WORKS CRIPPLED BY A STRIKE OF BOYS Ealthnore, Sept. 4.—The strike of the boys at the ghiss houses of Swindell Bros., and Baker Bros. & Co., for higher wages, assumed larger proportions to-day. There are now more than 200 strikers from the two factories. This morning almost all the Loys quit the factory of Swindell Bros. Both the flant and the green boule departments are practically shut down, and it is aid that only eight blowers are at work in the whole place, the others having been forced to idleness by the strike of the helpers. More of Baker Bros. & Co.'s boys joined the strikers, causing more blowers to be come idie. Apont 400 men and 550 boys are employed in the two factories.

END OF THE CARPENTERS' STRIKE. Chicago, Sept. 4. Letween 300 and 400 more of the striking carpenters returned to work to-day and the strike is practically at an end. Various questions are mooted, however, among the strikers. In some quarters it is hinted that the non-union men will be

persuaded to join the union in order to get better wages, and that the fight will be renewed within tentary. It is generally thought, however, that the grouble is over till next spring, when a general "walk-int" is looked for. ___ NEWS FROM THE LABOR UNIONS. Yesterday's session of the National Association of Stationary Engineers at the Lyceum Opera House was chiefly tionary Engineers at the Lyceum Opera House was chiefly occupied in revising the constitution. The election of officers will probably be held this afternoon. A committee was appointed to confer with the Canadian engineers for the purpose of effecting an amaignmation. A committee was appointed to take measures for forming a bette organization the average a ball one of the committee.

of all the local engineers' associations, irrespective of the ociety to which they belong. A call ims been issued for a convention of printing trades, to be held on September 20, at No. 95 Forsythat, for the purpose of forming a trade council in this city, and to bring about closer relations among the various trades.

ration. In the evening a ball was given to the members

FOREIGN LABOR NOTES.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.—The Trades Unions' Congress to-day voted in favor of having the working day of eight hours made compulsory by Parliament. amendment to the effect that the eight-hour day ought to be voluntary and be secured by such trades

as desired it was rejected. Mclbourne, Sept. 4.—The number of non-union dock aborers both here and at Sydney is increasing daily. The men receive police protection while at work.
At Brisbane the strike blockade has proved a failure, and steamers manned with non-union crews are being freely dispatched. Many dockmen are at work.

Panama, Sept. 4, via Galveston,-The Panama Railroad Company, having agreed to pay their laborers the former rate of wages, the strikers have returned

KILLED 4,300 RATS AND GOT A PRIZE. Discomington, Ill., Sept. 4.—The Fair Association at Atlanta, which offered premiums for rat-killing, received yesterday 20,048 rattalls. One man caught 4,300 on his farm and got the first prize. The rats, besides destroying grain, attack and hill fowls.

MAKING AN ADDRESS TO DELAWARE COUNTY FARMERS.

ADVOCATING THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MAINDAIN THE ERIE CANAL-THE PARMER

FIFTY YEARS AGO AND TO-DAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Delhi, N. Y., Sept. 4.—This has been the fiftieth anniversary fair of the Agricultural Society of Dela-ware County. There has been an unusually fine display of the farm products of the county at the fair in honor of the day. This afternoon ef Senator Warner Miller made on address to the 5,000 farmers present at the fair upon topics of interest to them. the farmers of fifty years ago with that of to-day, arguing that it had visibly improved in that interval. He also advocated Federal aid of the Eric Canal.

we are prone to think we are havin At such times I think it well to look back fifty A century ago we were almost exclusively farmers. It was a hard struggle which our farmers had under hard conditions. If we have prosperity, it was due largely to their labor. Our farmers did not earn in clearing their

conditions. If we have prospert, it was in clearing their labor. Our farmers did not earn in clearing their lands over twenty-five cents a day.

How has agriculture grown since that day? The farmers pushed westward to Rochester and Buffalo, and founded great communities. They pushed still further westward to the Pacific Ocean and its rich territory. Until our rail-roads and canals were built, a hundred miles was as far as we could send our wheat. We have made the lands of the Pacific Stope almost as valuable as Eastern lands, by bringing them nearer the markets of the world. Science has come to the assistance of agriculture. We have established agricultural colleges and schools all over the country. Science says that our lands can support one thousand million of people. The agricultural machinery of the present day does the world of ten men of fifty years ago.

Then also we have advanced spiritually and mentally. If it were not for our railroads and manufacturing towns, the farmer might as well live in Central Africa.

the farmer might as well live in Central Africa.

It seems to me, farmers of Delaware County, that if you the farmer night as well live in Central Africa.

It seems to me, farmers of Delaware County, that if you will look back lifty years you will acknowledge that we have made preut progress. "And still we are not happy."

Doubtless we are suifering from what is called an agricultural depression. We have been producing more wheat than we could consume or protucing in the West has come to an end. I know that we are in the habit of saying on the Fourth of July that, our development in the West will be endiese, yet a is certain that the most valuable lands of the West have been occupied and used. We may then look to higher prices, ruling in wheat, and when higher prices rule in wheat, they will rule in other farm products as well. We have reached also our maximum products as well. We have reached uses our maximum products as well. We have reached also our maximum products on the price of dairy products, but when wheat goes up you may be sure that Iowa and other Western States that are now producing so much dairy products in competition with you will not do so to as great an extent. This is the region actually stated.

and other Western States that are now producing as much dairy products in competition with you will not do so to as great an extent. This is the region actually evaluated to dairying.

There is a political organization in the South called the Formers' Alliance, which has a scheme for the Government to issue greenbacks upon our surplus farm products. These products are to be stored in warehouses and kept. Well, gentlemen, I would not recommend the storing and keeping of butter. It is a thing that doesn't improve with age. I advise you to get rid of it as fast as you can. There is a complaint about taxes. The great taxes are local taxes, which are wholly under your control. Those taxes are largely imposed to support poorhouses, and those poorhouses would not have seemany inmates but for the liquor truffic. It is the liquor dealor who raises your taxes. (Applause.)

I have always believed in a generous support of our canals, but I think that now that the canals have been made free the United States Government should pay two-thirds of the cost of their maintenance. The Eric and Champlain canals are National highways. The tax-

made free the United States Government should pay two-thirds of the cost of their maintenance. The Eric and Champlain canals are National highways. The taxifuyers have a right to demand that the Federal Government should maintain the Eric Canal, in part at least, and I helieve wholly. We are paying out over \$1.000,000 annually in maintening the canals. A half million in improvements and \$200,000 or \$300,000 for canal bridges. These large antise are noted out mainly for the branch of the West. sums are paid out mainly for the benefit of the West. New sums are pain out mainly for the benefit of the West. Now that the United States is assuming the support of the canal at Louszville and proposes to build a canal from Calcago to the Mississippi, it is time that it should also assume the cost of maintaining the Eric Canal. We med not surrender our control of the camel, but simply take the money of the United States to sustain the canal in good condition, since the become a National highway.

In closing his speech, Mr. Miller referred to the

In closing his speak, and control of farmers' alliances and leagues, and warned the farmers' to manage their own political organizations. He also recommended them to act through the political organizations with which they are now connected.

COLD COMPORT FOR DEMOCRATS. WHAT THE PULL FIGURES FROM THE VERMONT

Ruellagions Vt., Sept. 4 (Special). - The Republicans of Vermont have no cause for discouragement in the result of the State election. The Democrats, on the other hand, cannot find anything to give them present torse for the former to the returns. The final figures of the vote cast on Tuesday last for Governor can be approximated to-night, as the last returns give the total vote in all but a few small towns. The comparison which has been made in press dis-patches of this year's vote with that cast for med the Kansas City, 8t. Joseph and Council bludforvernor in a Presidential year, then, is mislead for selling a ticket to 5t. Paul for \$14, the regular rate being \$15.85. The claim was set up that this corneless (Rep.), 17.700; Saureted (Dem.), 17.107; Chairman tooldard ruled the point well taken, except when it extended to making what he called the returns it is estimated will give Pres then. figures, 53,000; Brigham, (Dem.), 17,000, and Allon caved in 19-00. These figures show that the Republican vote this year is 4,700 less than it was in 1886 and that the Democratic vote is slightly less, about 200 in round numbers. This 'mply demonstrates that this number of Republicans 4,700 falled to 400 to the polis while the Democrats got out their usual off-year vote.

The reduced Republican majority this year has not the slightest connection with National issues as not one voter in a hundred took into consideration on election day either the tariff or any other question of party policy.

INDICTMENT AGAINST DUFFY DISMISSED.

The indictment against Michael Duffy, the ex-Alderman who was a witness against several of his fellow members of the Board of 1e84 who have been tried for bribery, was finally dismissed yesterday The application for the dismissal was made several weeks ago, but Recorder smyth adjourned the decision of the case until District-Attorney Fellows returned from lds vacation. The papers were submitted to Mr. Fellows, who indorsed on them a recommendation that the indictment be dismissed, on the ground that pledges had been made to Duffy by the District Atracy of manualty from trial. The Recorder granted the motion when Mr. Fellows's indorsement was shown to him. Duffy has been under ball for over tour years. His bondsmen were Thomas Hogan, of No. 337 East One-hundred and twenty-third-st.; George A. Haggerty, of No. 801 Third ave., and Thomas Magnire, of No. 203 East One-hundred-and-first-st., and the amount of the bond was \$15,000.

HIS BLOOD DID NOT SAVE HER LIFE.

The somewhat mare operation of transfusion of blood was made on Tuesday night at Bellevne Respital on s young Italian woman named Maria Depasquale. was suffering from a tumor, which was removed. The patient sank into a state of extreme exhaustion and the transfusion of blood was resorted to in an effort to save her life. A stout healthy young man, John Boehn, a nurse in the hospital, offered to sacrifice lds blood, but the woman had fallen into such a state of examistion that she died during the transfusion. She was twenty-five years old and lived at No. 44 Mulberry-st. She had teen in this country four years. Dr. M. M. Rodriguez performed the operation.

A FAST VOYAGE TO SOUTHAMPTON. The twin screw steamer Normannia, of the Hamburg Line, which passed Sandy Hook at 5:30 p. m. on August 28, arrived at Southampton yes'erday, making on record to Southempton was made by the Columbia, of the same line, in November last in 6 days 17 hours 34 minutes.

BISHOP WIGGER MAKES A STATEMENT.

Bishop Wigger, of the Diocese of Newark, yesterday made Bishop Wigger, of the Diocese of Newark, praterday made a statement in regard to the changes in the Home for the Blind. No. 53; Pavenda-ave., Jervey City. Miss Grant and Miss Bruen had conducted the home, but abandoned it on Tuesday morning, taking the cight inmates with them, to No. 410 West Twenty-eighth-sh., New-York, because Bishop Wigger had sent two bisters of the Feace to take charge of the Home in their place. The Bishop said: "I was not satisfied with the way Miss Grant conducted things in general now with her methods of managing the home. I daked eral, nor with her methods of managing the home. I asked the Sisters of the Peace to take charge, and gave them a the Sisters of the Peace to take charge, and gave them a letter to Miss Grant in which I said that while the Sisters of the Peace in the future would control the asylum, Miss Bruen and herself might remain if they chose to do so, and work under the directions of the sisters. In leaving they took a number of the billed immates with them, a thing that they certainly had no right to do. With regard to the building, it was bought by me eight months ago. I sent Miss Grant \$100 with which she made the first deposit, Later I inclosed a note for \$5,000, the interest upon which has been paid but not a penny of the principal. Neither preacher, who lives in a lonely piece of woods at

WARNER MILLER AT DELHI. Miss Grant ner her friend was a sister of any church order. They were simply lay persons, who insisted upon calling themselves sisters. They did not found the home." WORK OF THE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

PAPERS READ AND REPORTS RECEIVED AT THE

CONVENTION IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Sept. 4.—At the Forestry Convention to-day papers were read by Colonel Ensign. Forestry

Commissioner of Colorado, on "Rocky Mountain For-ests"; Professor Lakzenby, on "How to Celebrate

the observance of Arbor Day.

G. F. Talbott, of Maine, deplored the disappearance of the forests in that State. Its people had to

the forests by fire, etc.

Aubry White gave valuable information, supported

Aubry White gave valuable information, supported

by statistics, of the condition of the forests in On-

WILL HAVE THEIR OWN ROAD SOON.

make a deal with some other road for an Eastern out

enemy, are crowing altogether too soon. We have

MANAGER BECK COMPARING WAGES. Chicago, Sept. 4 (Special).—General Manager Beck, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has not yet

unished his answer to the demands of the company employes for more wages. Ten days ago a com-mittee of the men called upon Mr. Beck at his office

and presented to him a schedule of wages prepared by a committee representing every division of the road

between Chicago, New Orleans and Slonx City. This

schedule Mr. Beck promised to consider and to give his

unswer at the expiration of ten days. Dering the in-

Chleago, Sept. 4 (Special) -Charman Goddard, of

the Western Passenger Association, has taken the ba

by the horns, and hereafter will interpret the agree

agreement penalty. Said a general passenger agent to day: Mr. Godderd 1: the only man was would dare make such a decision. Technically, the road within the day that the fact of him in the days of him in the days of him in the days of the control of the control

J. H. INMAN AND HIS FRIENDS EXONERATED.

J. H. INMAN AND HIS PRIFERS EXONERATED.

The directors of the Termesees Coal, Iron and Hallroad
Company, at a recent needing, adopted the report of the
special committee appelined to investigate the purchase of
the Fratt Coal and Iron Commany. It had been charged
that John H. Inman, the former president of the company,
and his friends had made large grouns out of the trainertion. The report of the committee, which is begind by

tion. The report of the committee, which is heated by Thomas C. Platt, the former president of the commonly, ex-

A MURDEROUS ITALIAN CONSPIRACY.

A murderous a tack upon an Italian in the "bend of Mulberry'st, early yesterday indicated that a plot

to kill the man had been hatched by a secret organiza

tion of Italians. That some such society exists in the

Italian colony is not doubted by the police, and

have been marked as a victim. Galutch; who is

ing cares with other Italians at No. 37 Malberry-st

early yesterday moroling when a stranger entered the

wanted to see lum. Galutchi walked over to the door

of Autonio Chiladano's basement beer shop at No. 40.

The place was dark. A few minutes before Galutchi

crossed the street, Chiladano had left his shop in the

him to put out the lights and lock the door. Then

THE VIEWS OF GRAIN MEN ON RECIPROCITY.

A petition was circulated on the Produce Exchange yesterday asking the Board of Managers to take some

steps to learn the sentiment of the Exchange on the

question of reciprocity, as advocated by Secretary

blaine. The petition was largely signed and de-velopments are awaited with interest. There are many members of the Produce Exchange who have re-

cently expressed themselves strongly in favor of Mr. Blaine's plan, and this movement will enlist their

united support. The result of the circulation of the petition will probably be made public to-day.

Exchange yesterday asking the members of the grain trade to refrain from trading on the curb after 2:15 p. m., except on days when the Government reports are issued. It received many signatures.

A PREACHER BEATEN BY WHITE CAPS.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 4.-White Caps on Tursday night so brutally heat and maltreated J. Z. Smith, a

Another petition was handed around on the Produce

When Galutchi crossed the street he was attacked by

Chiladano had gone to his bedroom upsturs.

combileo Guitteht, of No. 35 Mulberry-st., seems to

merates Mr. Innun and his associates.

Central.

PINED FOR SELLING BELOW

Reno, Kan., that his life is despaired of. He is about sixty-five years old, and the only objection which the White Caps had to him was that he had proposed to a widow of forty-five who lived in the neighborhood.

WHAT THE GAME LAWS ARE.

A GUIDE FOR THOSE WHO INTEND TO HUNT AND FISH-REGULATIONS IN NEW-JERSEY.

The legal shooting season begins at about the time when the law says that game fish must not be angled when the law says that game fish must not be angied for. A few points on the game laws of New-York and New-Jersey will be interesting just now, as a means of warning those who might wish to continue to fish, as well as instructing those who may desire to shoot. In this State deer may be shot between August 15 and Arbor Day"; Mr. Jolly, on "Tree Planting on the Prairies"; Mr. Vilmorin, on "Tree Planting on the Prairies"; Mr. Vilmorin, on "The Management of Forests by the French Government"; and A. Dupuls, on "Nursety of Fruit and Forest Trees in the Fur North of Quebec." General James Grant Wilson spoke of the immense forests of the Adirondacks, of the recent efforts of the Government to repair the work of efforts of the Government to repair the work of of October, exclusive of Sunday. Moose and fawns must not be killed at any time. No one person is allowed to kill more than three deer in one season. destruction, and of the beneficial results arising from Deer are not to be chased with dogs at any time in St. Lawrence and Delaware counties, and in other go to the State of Washington for masts for their vessels, and to Tennessee and Michigan for first-class counties in the State only from September 1 to October

lumber for the finishing of buildings. He spoke of the efforts made to prevent further destruction of Wild ducks and brant may be shot between September 1 and May 1, except in the waters of Long Island, where they can be shot only between October 1 and May 1. No wild fewl may be killed between sunset and day-light. No one will be allowed at any time to kill wild ducks, goese or brant with a swivel, or punt gun, or any g.n other than such as are habitually raised at arm's length and fired from the shoulder. 'It will be unlawful to shoot those birds from a floating battery Mr. Archer, of Philadelphia, presented the report of the executive and legislative committee, named at or any device concealing the gunner, or to capture them with any net, device or instrument. No decay or bow house shall be used within twenty yards from shore in any waters of the State. A penalty of \$50 is provided for each violation of the law. Some of the waters of the State are exempted from the provisions of the law to include the conditions of the law. of the law as indicated above. These are the Great South Bay west of Smith's Point, Peconic Bay shinnerock Buy, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River and the lindson River below Albany. No one will be allowed to sail for any wild fowl, or shoot any wild goose, brant or duck from any vessel propelled by steam or sail in any waters of the State, excepting Long Island Sound, Gardiner's or Peconic Bays, Luke Ontario, and the Hudson River below Iona Island.

After a discussion of those superiod the report of the executive and legislative committee, named at Philadelphia last anuman, and it was decided that a committee, consisting of B. E. Fernow, J. X. Policani, J. B. Harrison, H. L. Vilmorin, Anbrey White, E. E. Tache and William Little, be appointed, to consider and report on the best means of obtaining practical results from the work of the association.

Mr. Jolly, in the absence of Dr. S. W. Dodds, read her paper on the "Causes of Cyclones," which ireated exhaustively of the various theories advanced, and suggested the planting of forests as a remedy.

B. C. Fernow, chief of the Forestry Division of the United States, read a paper on "Forests as a National Resource." He introduced a number of points of great interest, and suggested that the marter of reforesting the land was a work to be undertaken by the Government.

Governor-General Stanley, accompanied by addesde-camp and several gentlemen of his suite, entered the cangress hall this morning, and in a short, neat speech welcomed the members to the city and to Canada.

Mr. Lorenby delivered an address on "Timber Growing in Ohio." F. X. Perreault, of Mentreal, recommended the adoption of the system of cutting timber which exists in France and Germany. C. L. Allen delivered an address on "Tree Planting in Normasdy." B. E. Fernow, chief of the Forestry Division, allowed the model of a tree-planting machine with which 15,272 trees could be planted by one man in a day of nine hours. Mr. Vellemorin, from France, delivered an important address on "State Timber Growing in France." The present convention is, it is said, only a summer one; another will be held at Washington in December.

Lieutenant-Governor Angers has invited the members of the association to the state hall at his house to morrow. Every attention is being given to the American members by the omorrow the members will association's service, and to morrow the members will association's service, and to morrow the members will association's service. Quail can be shot between November 1 and January 1. Hares and rabbits may be shot between Novemb 1 and February 1, but no one except owners of nurseries or orchards will be allowed to hunt them with ferrets! Woodcock, if they can be found, may be shot in any part of the State between September 1 and January 1. Black and gray squirrels may be hilled between Angust 1 and February 1. Ruffled grouse (pariridge), and pinnated grouse (prairidge), and pinnated grouse (prairie chicken) may be shot between September 1 and January 1. Fines of from \$10 to \$50, or imprisonment, or both, are provided as penalties for killing such birds at other than the specified times. Robins and blackbirds may be shot on Long Island and Staten Island between November 1 and January 1, but for killing any other song birds fines of from \$5 to \$25 an provided. Ruffled grouse can be shot in Queens and suffolk counties only between November 1 and January 1. Bay snipe, sandpipers, shore birds and plover can be shot in those counties only between September

1 and January 1. Chicago, Sept. 4 (Special). Wabash and Canadian Pacific officials in Chicago laugh at the action of the On September 1 the season in this State will close for the catching of all kinds of trout, excepting in the Chicago and Eric in giving the Wabash ten days' notice counties of the Forest Preserve, where the season will to stop using its tracks from Laketon Junction to close on September 15. The season for catching black bass closed on July 1 in all countles excepting those Chicago. Mr. Crawford, attorney of the Canadian Pacific, said: "We connect at Detroit with the Wahash, in the Forest Preserve, where it ended on August 1. which runs from Chicago over the Chicago and Ero tracks to Laketon Junction. If the Wabash cannot In New Jersey the law says that deer may be killed between the last day of October and December 1. Two use the Chicago and Eric tracks it will have to cars ago a law was passed prohibiting deer-sh for two years. The season will open again in October. let or carry the freight over its own tracks via Bement, Quail, ruffled grouse and rabbits may be shot b making an Eastern route 400 miles longer than that formed by the Chicago and Erio. But our friends, the October 31 and December 16. Woodcock may be shot between September 30 and December 16, but not enemy, are crowing altogother too soon. We have foreseen this move and prepared for it. We will so cure a temporary injunction against the Chicago and Erie's attempt to close its tracks to the Wabash. Meantime the Wabash has only to build 100 miles move of its short line to limiter, ind., and it will have a live eighty miles shorter than the present one. Wabash tracks are being laid on the Burley of on at the rate of three miles a day and will be in running order in less than six weeks.

between September 30 and December 16, but not during Amust and September. Upland or grass plover may be shot between July 31 and Docember 16. Wilson solpe, known as the English or gray sulpe, can be shot during March and April and between Septemand December 16. Reedbirds, railfirds and hens can be shot between August 31 and December 16. It will be unlawful to shoot or capture partidges, grouse or hen pheasants within from May 6, 1858. tray squirrels must be millioned by the partidges, grouse or hen pheasants within from May 6, 1858. tray squirrels must be millioned by the milli terval the general manager has collected the par-schedules of all the roads of the West which are in the same class as his own, and the morning he was found at his office with all these before him making in the comparison of them with those of the illinois central.

laws of some one of the soveral game-protective so-cieties of the State.

The brook-front season in New-Jerser closed on July 15, and that for lake from will end on septem-ber 20. The season for taking black bass will close on september 20. Only a hook and line may be used by anothing for striped bass or yellow peron in the Hackensack River and its tributaries.

.THE JOHN R. GARRISON CLAIM.

ADDITIONAL PACTS CONCERNING A PENSION BURDAU SCANDAL.

Washington, Aug. 31 (Special).-In connection with the article on the Pension Bureau published in The Tribune of August 16, which article Commissioner tann a serts is incorrect, it is proper to state that here are many points in the John R. Garrison claim which were not mentioned in that dispatch, but which have an abilting interest both to the honest soldier and pension claimant and to the public at large. It may be mentioned, for instance, that few claims have been more shamelessly expedited than this was. MADE PRESIDENT IN PLACE OF MR. STICKNEY. Dubuque, Iowa, Sept. 4.—At the unusual meeting of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kan-as City Bailway to-day, General Manneer J. A. Eagan was promoted to the office of president of the company, to sue of A. E. Stickney, who asked to be releved of that office. The Board of Directors was incremed from seven to affecen. application for increase of pension was filed May 110, 15-30, at the very time when there was the most remarkable activity among the so-called "re-raters" in the preparation and hurried adjudication of their chairs. This application was not even docketed and recorded in the usual manner, and is not docketed to this day. Garrison took it down to the Doputy Commissioner the day he filed it, and procured from that officer an order for his immediate examination before the Medical Board. He was so examined upon the

the Medical Board. He was so examined upon the following day, and a little more than a month afterward the case was adjudented and allowed.

At this very time and until long afterward the files of the various divisions were combored by many thousands of claims for increase, which had been lying there for a year and more, in which the less favored soldier charmants throughout the country-not baying, as Gail, on had, the whole muchinery of the office at their command to harry up their cases were awalting with "hope deferred" the issue of orders for their medical exeminations. Nor must it be forgotter, that these unfortunates not only do not draw "fat" salaries from the Government in addition to their pensions. but that their increase of pension, even if allowed could not, under the law, begin until the date of these laborer, had been attacked twice in the dark by an unknown assallant previous to yesterday but had escaped serious injury each time. Gaintchi was playvery medical examinations the orders for which they so sadly awaited. Indeed, long after these somewhat so sadly awaited. Indeed, long after those somewhat "shady" transactions, the present Commissioner, Green B. Raum, told the House committee on Appropriations on July H: "When I took charge of the office I found that there was a great mass of increased chains when had been there for over a year, upon which ore is for examination had not been made, and I found that the work was tive or six months behind."

That what makes the Garrison chain permarky alroatous is the fact that when he had it expedited there were in the files of the Western Division alonewinch are under his especial charge and have been so before, during and since the regime of the "Hysical Wreck"-between 20,000 and 30,000 claims for increase filed by the less fortunate commades awaiting that most vital clonical of success, an order for medical examination. Moreover, in his own files there were at the some date hundreds of increase claims in which the surgeous certificates had osen already filed and which were ripe for adjudication, but which through his own criminal cavelessness and incapacity had remained unadjusted, many of them for one, two and even those years; but of course these unfortunate claimants were not under salary in the United States Pension Furvau.

It is, moreover, worthy of note that Garrison's case was selected months and among those taken over to the secretary's office for examination at the time the ridd was made upon the "re-raters," and the beneficiary was for a long while extremely afraid of discharce; and his recent promotion by commissioner leann and secretary Noble was the cause of much stondal month the free recent promotion by commissioner leann and secretary Noble was the cause of much stondal month the better element in the Trevsion furram, where, it is alleged, he still asplics to higher honors and hopes to receive shortly another promotion to a \$2,000 salary, that of the lights grade in the office. "shady" transactions, the present Commissioner are of Antonio Martino, an Italian bey, and had told When Galutchi crossed the street he was attacked by Chiladano, who sprang at him from the dark doorway with a dagger and made a deep wound in Galutchi face and throat. Galutchi fell to the addewalls and his gasailant fied back to his room. Little Martino had looked out of the basement and had recognized his employer as the assassin. The boy ran and told Police man Winemer who sent the wounded Italian to the man Winemer who sent the wounded Italian to the man Winemer who sent the wounded Italian to the man winemer was held for examination at the Tombs. The prisoner was held for examination at the Tombs. Gainteln was transferred to believe Hospital in the afternoon and his condition was said to be critical.

MR. COOPER DELAYING THE RAUM INQUIRY. Washington, Sept. 4.—The Special House Committee investigating the charges against Pension Commis-sioner Raum sut for half an hour awaiting the presence of Mr. Cooper. Mr. Lewis, the only Democratic member of the committee in attendance, said that Mr. Cooper would not be present. Finally an order was made for a subpoent for Mr. Cooper, and also requesting him to be present with his witnesses and evidence next Monday, to which day the committee ad-journed.

DEATH OF MRS. A. A. LOW. Mrs. A. A. Low, wife of the well-known tea merchant, of No. 3 Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the

summer home of the family at Newport. Mrs. Low's maiden name was Anne Davidson Bedell. She was married to Mr. Low some years after the death of the mother of President Seth Low, of Columbia Collage. Both ha and the other children had much affection for their step-mother. Mrs. Low was active in social and charinable matters in Brooklyn, and was known to a large circle of friends. The death of her daughter, Miss Harriette Low, a few years ago, was a severe blow to her. The building occupied by St. Phoebe's Home, in DeKalb-ave., Brooklyn, is a memorial in her honor. The funeral of Mrs. Low will probably be held at Newport.

THE COURTS.

FOR A PERMANENT INJUNCTION:

STOCKHOLDERS OBJECT TO A PLAN OF RE ORGANIZATION.

Judge Patierson, of the Supreme Court, yesterday heard a motion made by ex. Judge A. J. Ditten-hoefer in behalf of M. Gernsheimer & Co., steekholders of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad Company, to make permanent a temporary injunction which was obtained recently preventing the levying of an assessment of 71 4-10 per cent on the old stockholders of the road. In return for the assessment the stockholders were to receive a proportionate share of stock in the new company to be formed under the reorganization agreement. An assessment of 73 per cent, which was made several months ago, was declared invalid by Judge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court. Under the reorganization agreement the Cen-tral Trust Company was empowered to make a second assessment. On July 17 the assessment of 71 4-10 per cent was made by the Central Trust Company. The plaintiffs charge, as already published in The Tribune, that the reorganization scheme was planned in the interest of the railroads and enterprises controlled by C. P. Huntington, and that the assessment is based upon figures which are incor-rect. It is also alleged that the stockholders did not

rect. It is also alleged that the stockholders did not receive a complete statement of the figures, and that they received no statement until after the assessment had been made.

A. H. Joilne and Almon Goodwin, in reply, read several affidavits. One of these was by Frederic P. Olcott, president of the Central Trust Company, the says that the company acted in accordance with the reorganization agreement. He adds, in the affidavit, that he relied upon the figures of his accountant. Mr. Joilne denied that the stockholders were improperly charged with claims aggregating \$5,000,000, as alleged in the complaint. He also declared that the keens of the account on which the assessment was based were rightly chargeable to the stockholders. These items included interest on the bonds of the new company from 1987.

The argument will be continued this morning at 11 o'clock.

THE STANFIELD ESTATE DISPUTE.

The contest over the estate of Mark M. Stanfield, proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, seems to be far from settlement. Hugh M. Stanfield, one of the sons of the dead man, yesterday asked Judge Bookstaver, of the Court of Common Pleas, to compel Richard S. Newcombe, temporary administrator of the estate, to turn over certain moneys which he alleges his father owed him. He says that he received \$13,000 from the estate of his maternal grandfather, Henry Robinson, estate of his maternal grandfather, Henry Robinson, and that he gave \$10,000 of this sum to his father and received interest on it. He alleges that \$7,575 is now due him. He also lays claim to a note of \$7,224 drawn. By E. A. Lenox and found among his intere's papers. There is still due \$1,724 on this note. Judge Bookstaver said that he could not grant an order, as the administrator's time to administer the estate had not expired. Mr. Stanfield then began an action to recover the money.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term.-Racess continued, Supreme Court-Chambers-Before Patterson, J.-Me-tion calcuder, Nos. 1 to 1s, called at 11 o'clock, sugreme Court-Bercial Term-Parts I and II.-Ad-puried to the term. Supreme Court-Circuis-Part I.-Adjourned until Octo-ber 3, 1890. ber 2, 1890.

Supreme Court-Obrout-Parts II, III and IV-Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court-Before Ransom, S.-For probate;

Wills of John B. Hillyer, John S. Merriam, Mary Pullman and Kaufman Worms, 10 s. m.; Sarah Landau, Jacob

Peters and Georgo W. Clare, 10:30 a. m.

Superfur Court-General Term-Adjourned for the term.

Superfur Court-Special Term-Before Freedman, J.
Moticus. Motions Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts I, II and III—Adjourned for the term.
Common Pieza—General Term—Adjourned for the term.
Common Pieza—General Term—Before Bookstaver, J.—
Moticus.

Motions.

Common Pleas-Trial Term-Before Bookstaver, J.—
Common Pleas-Trial Term-Parts I and II—Adjourned
for the term.

Cur Court-Special Term-Before Mandam, C. J.—
Motions. City Course-Trial Term-Parts I, II, III and IV-Ad-journed until September 8, 1880. journed until September 8, 1890.

Court of General Sessions—Part I—Before Smyth, R.,
and Assistant District-Attorney Jerome—Nos. I ts 20,
inclusive. Court of General Sessions-Part II-Before Martine, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Goff-Nos. 1 to 12, in-Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before, Fitzgerald, , and Assistant District-Attorney Bodford—Not. 1 to 6, clusive.

FAILING FOR FIVE MILLIONS.

THE FINANCIAL EMBARRASSMENTS OF POTTER

toston, Sent. 4 (Special).-At the State House to-day,

t was said that the matter of the Potter-Lovell Chanpany not having complied with the law requiring a statement of its condition had been placed in the hands of the Attorney-General before the failure. In the statement filed at the Tax Commissioners May 1, 1890 it appears that the 2,700 shares belonging to Potter Lovell & Co., and fifty shared belonging to J. P. Squire & Co., December 31, 1888, had been transferred to urned as owners of 2,500 and 940 shares respectively The directors of the company are Walter Potter, of Cohassett: Waltace D. Lovell, of Newton; George W. Tirrell of Boston, and J. D. Cheever, of New-York, It is said that under Massachusetts law directors are personally liable for all debts in excess of the capital of the company. It is also said that J. D. Cheever, though informed of his election for two years, has never accepted or taken any action in the business of the company, and there are some doubts as to his being in any way responsible or a local affect of the company. The total amount of the liabilities of the company. The total amount of the habilities of the Petter-Lovell Company will be above \$5,000,000. J. V. Farwell, of Chicago, reported to be a director in the company, denies that he ever has had such an effice. The Eureka silk Manufacturing Company did not assign to-day, but there has been called a special meeting of the shareholders requiring five days incited consider the financial position of the company. None of the company's paper has been protested as yet. A Western time who drew on the Fotter-Lovell Company on nottheaston of the sale of \$100,000 of its recent had its drarks so to subject.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

FIGURE AVENUE ARRIVALS AT THE HOLES.

FIFTH AVENUE Senator Richard F. Pettigrew, of
South Dakota, and Arthur Sawall, of Maine. GILSEY1.x-Congression Carlos French, of Conceticut, and the
Mangels del Real Scorre, of Havana, GRAND-Judge
Robert Faingant, of Savannah, MURRAY HILL-Gene
craft C. D. McDougrall, of Auburn, N. Y. Niew-Yorkcraft B. Du Cherlin, ST. JAMES-State Controller L.
Victor Baughman, of Maryland. VICTORIA-Judge Walter S. Co., of Washington, WINDSOR-Sherman S.
Hogers, of Buffolo, and Patrick H. Kolly, of St. Paul,
Minn.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

Buttalo, Sept. 4.—Catale—Receipts last 29 hours, 1,480 head; total for week thus far. 19,400; for same time last week, 15,500; consigned through, 1,350 head, all to New-York; 5 carbods on sale; market dult and casy. Sheep and Lamba-Receipts last 24 hours, 4,200 head; total for week thus far. 28,600; for same time last week, 25,500; consigned through, 1,500 head, all to New-York; 2,400 head on sale; market quilt and tregular. 4,500 head stock; common grade dult and tregular. Hors-Ro-ceipts last 24 hours, 9,320 head; total for week thus far; 52,700; for the common selection of the control of the common grades dult and tregular. Hors-Ro-ceipts last 24 hours, 9,320 head; total for week thus far; 52,700; for the control last week, 30,800; consigned the control of the control o LIVE STOCK MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

COTTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Sept. 4, 4 p. m.—Cotton—The sales of the day include 9,000 bales American. Futures closed eng; American middling, low middling clause. September delivery, 5 23-94 value; October delivery, 5 23-94 value; October delivery, 5 23-94 value; October and November delivery, 5 23-94 value; October and November delivery, 5 34-94 sellers; November and December delivery, 5 34-94 sellers; November and December delivery, 5 34-94 sellers; January and February delivery, 5 34-94 sellers; January and February delivery, 5 34-94 sellers; January and February delivery, 5 34-94 sellers; March and April delivery, 5 36-94 value.

Galveston, Sept. 4.—Cotton any middling, 9%c; low middling, 9%c; could ordurary, 9%c; net and gross receipts, 5002; colors coreal Britain, 4.744; exports constwing, 4,080; sales, 1,386; stock, 1,487; value, 4,597; stock, 4,297; value, 1,597; stock, 1,597; stock, 1,597; sollers, 1,597; s COTTON MARKETS-BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET. BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

10.000 bush did No I Nortacen soid at \$1124, closed as \$1145. Winter wheat—I car No 2 red soid early as \$103, chosed at \$1115. Winter wheat—I car No 2 red soid early as \$103, chosed at \$101; I car No 1 white soid at \$1, chosed at \$101; I car No 2 red soid early as \$103, chosed at \$101; I car No 2 soid at \$494, chosed at \$100 sush No 2 soid at \$494, chosed at \$495 in store. Outs unsettled: No 2 white, \$395 is 1405. No 2 mixed, 250 on track. Barley and yre populate. From the store of th